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The Bombay Chronicle

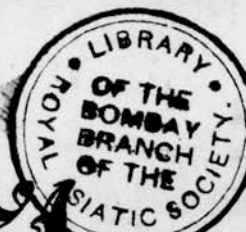
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Regd. No. B 1065



RAJAJI'S SURPRISE FOR CONGRESS

May Announce Resignation From Working Committee CLEARING PITCH FOR MADRAS RESOLUTIONS

Gandhiji's Instructions On How To Meet Aggression: Agenda Before A. I. C. C. To-day

ALLAHABAD, April 29.

It is understood that Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar himself may move before the A. I. C. C. to-morrow the two resolutions passed by the Madras Legislature Congress Party.

It is learnt that the President has now agreed to permit the resolutions to be moved. As the resolutions have not secured the support of the Working Committee as a whole, Mr. Rajagopalachariar before commending them to the A. I. C. C. will announce his resignation from the Working Committee.

An animated debate is expected in the A.I.C.C. to-morrow reflecting both strong opposition aroused by Mr. Rajagopalachariar's move and the deep regret caused by the severance of a quarter century association of an outstanding personality with the Working Committee.—A.P.

ALLAHABAD, April 29. The All-India Congress Committee began its meeting this evening in the open amphitheatre at Tagore town. Some hundred members and over a thousand visitors were present. The amphitheatre was simple but elegantly decorated with Congress Tricolour flags, big and small, fluttering from some fifty poles planted around the meeting place.

The President, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, accompanied by members of the Working Committee came in procession. The proceedings began with the singing of "Bande Mataram". The Secretary's report of the proceedings of the last meeting was adopted. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya came and took his seat on the dais amid cheers.

Maulana Azad in his opening speech said: "Last time we met at Wardha on January 15. Three months have passed. The war is now drawing closer to India and both the fronts of India—the land and sea frontiers—are now threatened. Singapore, which was supposed to be an impregnable base has fallen. Then came Rangoon's turn. War is now touching our shores. Where do we find ourselves in this changing shape of things?"

ON CRIPPS' MISSION

We were told that the British Government was making a new approach to the Indian situation. It was announced that Sir Stafford Cripps, a Member of the War Cabinet, was being sent to India. Sir Stafford was new to us. His arrival raised hopes throughout the world and in India too. The Working Committee was called and decided that I should meet him and should call the Working Committee to consider the proposals only if I thought it necessary. "After recapitulating his interviews with Sir Stafford Cripps, Maulana Azad said that the Draft Declaration contained extensive paragraphs about the future. The future was so uncertain that in weighing the proposals the Congress had to see what was the decision about the present. But one thing had been made clear and it was that the country had been denied power over its own Defence."

WHAT CRIPPS TOLD AZAD
The Maulana said that Sir Stafford Cripps had in his talks told him definitely that the form of the present Government would be that of a National Government and the position of the Viceroy vis-a-vis the National Government would be the same as that of the King in relation to the Cabinet.

He had pointed out to Sir Stafford at the very outset that the main purpose of his mission should be the settlement of the political issue only and that other issues like the communal question and

CRIPPS' PROPAGANDA!

Asaf Ali Warns Allied Nations

ALLAHABAD, April 29. Referring to the explanation given by Sir Stafford Cripps for the breakdown of his negotiations, Mr. Asaf Ali said he was almost convinced that that explanation was intended as political propaganda in the United Nations. The representatives of these United Nations were here watching the whole proceedings and should be in a position to decide that we were not to blame for the breakdown, but if these nations were taken in by Sir Stafford's propaganda, it would be difficult for us to continue our attitude of sympathy with their cause.

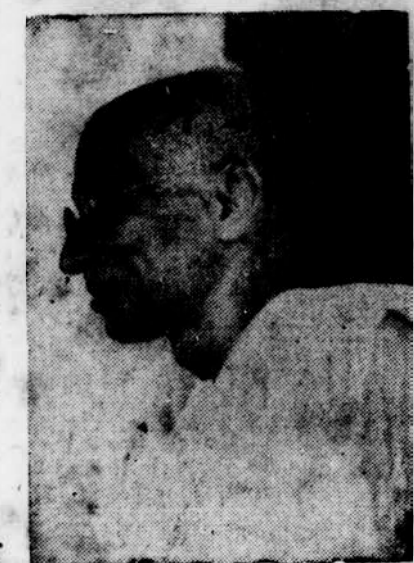
A. I. C. C. Meeting

ALLAHABAD, April 29. The Working Committee after a two-hour sitting this afternoon adjourned till to-morrow morning. Maulana Azad informed pressmen that the A.I.C.C. which begins this evening would have no morning session to-morrow but would meet again to-morrow evening.—A.P.

the question of the States would not be relevant at that stage and they were in case to be settled by Indians themselves. Sir Stafford said Maulana Azad, had agreed and in fact pointed out that he (Sir Stafford) himself had taken this line before the War Cabinet. **THE PICTURE CHANGES**
"This picture," continued Maulana Azad, "gradually disappeared from our sight and Sir Stafford finally gave such a different shape to the picture that we could by no stretch of imagination even care to look at it."

"Defence is of primary importance at this moment," continued Maulana Azad. "It is Defence that matters most when we have been drawn so close to war." **BRITAIN WON'T TRUST INDIA**
"The British attitude towards the Indian situation ever since the outbreak of the war has been such that we find ourselves in a difficult position. We have made it clear to the country to the world at large that if ever a conciliatory spirit was necessary for a settlement, we showed it. We went far in our efforts—in fact too far to secure a settlement, but it is clear that British Government have no trust in us. They are not prepared to leave our Defence in our own hands. This is a question of national self-respect."

A necessary concomitant of the position taken up by us in relation to the Cripps' proposals was that we would be prepared to



Non-Violent Resistance To Aggression

Gandhiji's Draft Resolution To Come Before A.I.C.C. To-day

ALLAHABAD, April 29. The Working Committee will to-morrow morning resume discussion on the terms of an important resolution seeking to give guidance to the people on what they should do if Japanese or German designs on India take shape. It is believed that Mahatma Gandhi has conveyed to the Committee through Miraben certain ideas and plans for non-violent resistance which are now under examination by the Committee.

The resolution is expected to be ready to be placed before the A. I. C. C. to-morrow evening. A number of amendments are likely to be moved.

This will be the last official resolution for the session which will then take up non-official resolutions beginning with those passed by the Madras Congress Legislature Party.—A.P.

AUSTRALIA PLEDGED TO RESIST JAP ATTACK

ENEMY MAY CUT COMMUNICATIONS WITH EUROPE AND AMERICA, WARNS CURTIN

CANBERRA, April 29.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Curtin, in a war statement in the House of Representatives to-day said notwithstanding the Japanese losses in aircraft and shipping in New Guinea, and elsewhere, the Commonwealth Government regards an outright attack on Australia as a constant and undiminished danger.

Premier's War Committee

Mr. Curtin announced the creation of the Prime Minister's War Conference consisting of himself, the Commander-in-Chief and such Ministers and officers as he might summon to discuss the highest strategic questions. "Japanese aircraft losses at Darwin and New Guinea and elsewhere exceeded 150 bombers and fighters with one hundred damaged."

Mr. Curtin said that strong additional United States reinforcements including important technical units with their equipment had reached Australia. "The equipment position has materially improved," said Mr. Curtin. "In addition to the acceleration of the local production of munitions, supplies of tanks and guns are arriving from overseas in increasing numbers. Quantities of vital war equipment have been received from ships originally destined for the Dutch East Indies. Supplies of modern United States aircraft have made possible the reinforcement of our northern air bases resulting in a constant raiding of the Japanese bases in New Guinea, New Britain and Timor."

The possibilities of offensive tactics with growing air strength can be seen in Brigadier General Royce's successful attack on the Philippines. Mr. Curtin continued.

VICHY'S ATTITUDE
Alluding to Vichy's attitude Mr. Curtin said that the change in (Continued on page 5)

FIGHT AGAINST JAPAN

China To Help India In Any Move

(From Our Special Representative.)

CHUNGKING, April 28. REPLYING TO MY QUESTION IN A PRESS CONFERENCE TO-DAY REGARDING THE POSSIBILITY OF CHINESE CO-OPERATION IN ORGANISING INDIAN GUERRILLAS SUGGESTED BY PT. NEHRU, AN OFFICIAL SPOKESMAN SAID: "CHINA IS GLAD TO HELP INDIA IN ANY MOVE DIRECTED AGAINST JAPAN."

WHEN JAPS WILL END LULL IN FAR EAST

LONDON, April 29. Authoritative quarters in London to-day suggested that the lull in the Far Eastern naval operations after four months of activity is due to the Japanese need to consolidate positions already gained. Moreover aircraft-carriers, which attacked British cruisers off Ceylon, suffered fairly heavily in planes, necessitating their return to base to re-equip. This may take a considerable time.—Reuter.

Resistance Continues In Panay Island

WASHINGTON, April 28. Japanese attacks on Corregidor and other American forts in Manila Bay are weakening according to a War Department communique. "On Panay Island, American and Filipino troops are still holding out at two fronts. The communique states: 'Philippine Theatre: Reports from General MacArthur's headquarters, Australia, indicate that Japanese air attacks on Corregidor and other forts at the entrance to Manila Bay are lessening in intensity. Most attacks during the past two days were made with dive-bombers. Our forces are heavily shelled by Japanese batteries located on Cavite and Bataan. Our guns returned fire silencing some batteries and breaking up troop concentrations.'"

JAP SHIP SUNK
A medium vessel operated by the enemy in Manila Bay was sunk by our guns. Enemy destruction (Continued on page 5)

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Nazi Warship's Bid For Atlantic?

'Tirpitz' To Follow 'Bismarck's' Footsteps: R. A. F. Bombs Trondheim

GERMANS EVACUATE ROSTOCK: BR. PLANES ATTACK KIEL: ENEMY RAID ON YORK

LONDON, April 29. Three German warships namely the "Tirpitz", "Admiral Scheer" and "Prinz Eugen," are believed to be based on Trondheim which the R.A.F. bombed last night for the second successive night, it is stated in authoritative quarters in London to-day. A German cruiser of the "Hipper" class may also be there, while recent reports indicate that the German submarine and destroyer force on this coast has been strengthened.

Trondheim is the chief German naval base for attacks on Allied shipping carrying supplies to the Russian port of Murmansk and there is also the possibility that the battleship "Tirpitz" might attempt to follow the example of the "Bismarck" and reach the Atlantic.

"PRINZ EUGEN" DAMAGED
Stockholm reports regarding Monday night's raid say that waves of British bombers swept over Trondheim continuously for three hours making the harbour and airfield their chief targets. "Prinz Eugen" is lying with the stern against the result of the damage sustained, according to information reaching the Norwegian Government in London. The importance the Germans attach to Trondheim may be judged from the fact that a thousand Norwegian and Danish workmen under German foremen and German armed guards have been employed for months constructing defence works as well as additional port/accommodation. Frequent attacks occur between the workers and their German masters although the only weapons the workers have are their wooden shoes. Many have been sent to concentration camps for punishment.

SABOTAGE RAMPANT
More alarming from the German standpoint is the extraordinary number of fires at Trondheim during recent months. In January and February alone the local fire brigade received 72 calls. Considerable damage has been done to oil storage tanks, ammunition depots and food stores. German officers' barracks were recently totally destroyed while food valued at £200,000 was lost in a big fire at the main food depot for the German Navy. Germans suspect the firemen of "going slow" when fighting fires at German installations. Arrests are frequent.

NO CHANGE IN BRITAIN'S AIR WARFARE POLICY
The intensification of British air attacks on Germany was the subject of a statement by Sir Archibald Sinclair, the Air Minister, in the Commons on Wednesday. Asked if this intensification and the attack on Lubeck involved any change in the policy of bombing military objectives only, Sir A. Sinclair said: "The British Government's policy is unchanged. It is to destroy the enemy's capacity to make war by bombing war factories, transport and military stores, wherever they may be found. Lubeck and Rostock are ports vital to the enemy, now that Baltic ice is breaking, for the supply of his armies in north Russia, Finland and Norway and for the Swedish iron ore traffic. Lubeck is also a training centre for submarine crews and industrial and warehousing centre for industrial stores and Rostock is the seat of the great Heinkel aircraft works. The effect of our bombing of these targets should be of particular assistance to our Russian ally."

The best way to prevent this destruction is to win the war quickly," declared Sir A. Sinclair replying to questions concerning the damage at Bath and Norwich.

REPRISAL RAID OVER YORK
BERLIN.—The German News Agency says German bomber formations last night attacked the

town of York as a reprisal raid for British raids on Cologne. York Minster was undamaged in last night's raid. The loss of life is not believed to be serious but parts of the city suffered heavily. Many streets were machine-gunned by the raiders, which diverged low in the moonlight to drop bombs.

NAZIS RAID BR. TOWN
An Air Ministry communique on Wednesday morning states: "German activity last night was on a reduced scale. A town in north-eastern England was attacked, and some damage done but from reports thus far received the number of casualties is not believed to be large. Elsewhere bombs were dropped on a few places in eastern England at one of which little damage and a small number of casualties were caused. Five German raiders were destroyed."

FIRE STARTED IN KIEL
An Air Ministry communique states: "Last night aircraft of the Bomber Command made a heavy attack on Kiel. Large fires were left burning."

Another force attacked the German naval base at Trondheim.

ENEMY AERODROMES, BOMBED
Aerodromes in Low Countries and the power station at Ghent were also bombed. An enemy fighter was destroyed during the attack on Kiel.

On the previous night, when our bombers attacked Trondheim, Coastal Command aircraft made a series of diversionary attacks on aerodromes and other objectives in Norway and on shipping off the Norwegian coast.

TWO ENEMY SHIPS HIT
Hits were seen on two ships off Aalesund and on oil tanks in the neighbourhood.

One aircraft of the Coastal Command is missing from these operations. Shortly before dusk yesterday evening one of our fighters intercepted and destroyed a German bomber off the north coast of Cornwall.

The Air Ministry communique adds that nine British bombers are missing after the night's operations in addition to the loss of a Coastal Command plane.

NAZIS EVACUATE ROSTOCK
STOCKHOLM.—Practically the entire population of Rostock has been evacuated, following the recent heavy raid by the R.A.F. attack. They have gone to Schefflin, Neustrelitz and other neighbouring towns and to the provinces of Mecklenburg and Pomerania, according to Swedish newspaper correspondents in Berlin.

Police, firemen, Nazi party organisations, and troops are clearing up the havoc caused by the raids. All journeys to Rostock have been forbidden. No details of the damage are yet available, but large areas are stated to have been damaged and destroyed.

Cologne's latest raid has also shaken the German public. Berlin Press reports state a large number of valuable buildings are said to have been wrecked.

The Military Court at Zurich has sentenced in their absence two founders of the National Socialist Movement in Switzerland, Franz Burri and Ernest Leonhardt to five years imprisonment with ten years loss of civil rights.

New Nazi Offensive?

Wilhelmstrasse Spokesman's Suggestion In Reply To Questions

BERNE, April 29.

A German offensive elsewhere than on the eastern front was possible, a spokesman for the German High Command stated yesterday at a Press Conference at Wilhelmstrasse, according to the Berlin correspondent of the newspaper "La Suisse".

The spokesman was replying to the suggestion in a neutral paper that the German attack in the east would not develop or would be delayed. "There are several possibilities for offensives," the spokesman added.

Nevertheless, it must not be forgotten, says the correspondent,

HARIJAN MAYOR FOR CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, April 29. For the first time in the history of the Calcutta Corporation a member of the Scheduled Castes Community, Mr. Hem Chandra Naskar, M. L. A., was elected Mayor of Calcutta for the year 1942/43.

Mr. Adam Osman a nominee of the Bose-League Party was elected Deputy Mayor.—A.P.

that in his speech on Sunday, Hitler referred expressly to an offensive in the east and insisted especially on the fact that a final decision would be likely on the eastern front.—Reuter.

Nazi Labour Taxed To Utmost

BERLIN, April 29. "The war has rendered it imperative to order the total mobilisation of labour in Germany and countries who are fighting with us," Sauckel, the newly appointed Director-General of Labour, said to-day. Sauckel added "that it was intended to increase the number of foreign workers in German industry and agriculture."—Reuter.

Hitler Does It Better For Allies

ANKARA, April 29. The Turkish newspaper "Yeni Sabah" says that Hitler has done more than the most active anti-German for Allied propaganda.

LAVAL BEGINS PURGE OF PREFECTS

BERLIN, April 29. Prefects have been dismissed by M. Laval in accordance with his projected prefectural purge. They are, says a Paris telegram to the German News Agency, Berget of Haute Vienne Department, who is also Regional Prefect of Limoges, and Rollin of Loain. They have been replaced by Lemoine and Cado respectively.—Reuter.

National Unity Conference

LUCENOW, April 29. Mr. S. Satyamurthi, M.L.A. (Central) has been elected President of the U.P. Provincial Quami Itihad (National Unity) Conference to be held at Lucknow on May 2, in the Qaisar Bagh Baradhar.

It is understood that the Conference will be addressed by Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Sir J. P. Srivastava, Mr. Yusuf Meherally, Mayor of Bombay, Mrs. Uma Nehru, M.L.A. (U.P.), Nawabzada Liaqat Ali Khan and Maulana Hasrat Mohani. Mr. Balram Singh, Convener of the Conference, has left for Allahabad to see the Congress President, other Congress leaders and Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru in connection with the Conference.—A.P.

U. S. NAVY LOSSES

WASHINGTON, April 29. The United States Navy has lost approximately 2,400 killed, 2,300 missing and 1,000 wounded, declared Captain Leland Lovett the Navy Public Relations Officer. He declined to elaborate the pictures.—Reuter.

NEW YORK COTTON

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Differences
BROCHAS EXPECTATION
April/May
April/August

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Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc. will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

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Wanted—250 Candidates for Railway services as Guards, Station Masters, Signallers, Ticket Collectors etc. Free quarter, Railway fare paid. Scholarship Rs. 80/- Apply to 116 to Director, All-India Railway Commercial & Telegraph School, Daryaganj, Delhi. (16028)

Wanted experienced teachers for a progressive school in Kathiawar to teach Science, French, Maths, History and Geography. Degree Graduates and B.T. preferred. Apply soon to Box No. 16127, "Bombay Chronicle". (16028)

Wanted as Teachers for High School, a B.A., B.T., with Persian in B.A. and a B.A., B.T. with Science or Mathematics as Special Subject. Pay Rs. 60/- p.m. to 80/- by biennial increment of Rs. 5/- p.m. Efficiency bar Rs. 80/- p.m. to 100/- by biennial increment of Rs. 5/- p.m. Efficiency bar Rs. 100/- p.m. to 125/- by biennial increment of Rs. 5/- p.m. Must be ready to join immediately. Service pensionable. Knowledge of Gujarati essential. Only B.T.s. need apply. Apply Box No. 6181 "Bombay Chronicle". (16028)

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Wanted, Premises suitable for fac- tory. Floor space three to four thousand square feet. Outside Bombay town but within two hundred miles radius. Premises must not be more than three miles from railway goods booking station. Reply giving full particulars of premises, electric supply available and rent. Post Box 510, Bombay. (8251)

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Premises to let for Offices in Jiva Deosi Buildings Nos. 2 and 3 at the Junction of Ranade Road and Chhabildas Road, near Dadar Railway Station B. & C. I., opposite Dadar Market at reasonable rents. Please inquire at the premises. (16149)

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Wanted 6 complete units new or secondhand Kerosene or Diesel run Concrete Mixers with an output of 18 cubic yd. per eight working hours or next bigger or smaller size. Please give full particulars and lowest acceptable prices. Apply Post Box No. 2037, Calcutta. (8258)

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THE CHAIRMAN,

National Service Labour Tribunal,

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Tender forms giving details of the articles required packing and complete particulars of delivery can be had on payment of Rs. 2/- which is not refundable from the office of the Central Contracts Officer, Directorate General, Indian Medical Service, and the offices of the Deputy Assistant Director General (M.S.), Medical Store Depot, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Lahore Cantonment. Payment should be made in cash or by money order to the office from which tender is to be obtained. Tender number and remitter's full address should be given on the coupon. Tender will be received upto 12th May, 1942. (8228)

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Teachers' Training Institute, Vidya Bhawan, Udaipur opens in July 1942. Affiliated to Rajputana Board. Prepares candidates for C. T. Examination. Women teachers also eligible. Study of modern methods of teaching a special feature. Limited vacancies. Applications should be made before 15th May. Apply with postage stamps worth as -[4]- for Prospectus: Principal. (16092)

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Wanted—Selling Agent for Thana for well-known English Daily Newspapers. Only those need apply, who can guarantee prompt and regular payments. Apply Box No. 501, "Bombay Chronicle". (16146)

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Wanted a Financial Partner who is willing to invest Rs. 20,000/- in Military Contracts already in hand. Good margin of profit is expected. Please correspond No. 16118 "Bombay Chronicle", Bombay. (16118)

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Immediate Loans given within two days on mere Promissory Note! New Management! Bombay Loans Finance Corporation, Hatia Building, 203, Hornby Road. (16150)

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Wanted—New or second-hand Ice Cans of 400 lbs. capacity—write to Box No. 16113, "Bombay Chronicle". (16113)

Wanted Second-hand Dental Equipment. Apply:—Dr. Jai. Lafa, L.D.Sc. Bhaga Talao, Surat. (16139)

Public Notices

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2. Typist clerk:—Scale Rs. 50-52-90.

Applicants with previous office experience preferred.

Applications stating qualifications and previous experience, if any, should be submitted to undersigned by Saturday next.

A.R.P. CONTROLLER, Council Hall, Bombay. (8235)

G. I. P. RLY.

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IMMEDIATELY suitable accommodation for a City Booking Office on ground floor, central position, Mahomed Ali Road, Floor area approximately 300 to 400 sq. ft. Apply with lowest rent and conditions to the Divisional Traffic Manager, G.I.P. Railway, Bombay. (8250)

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RANGOON and MANDALAY BRANCHES OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LTD. are reconstructing their records at the Amritsar branch of the Bank. Instructions regarding the disposal of accounts, etc. should be forwarded immediately by constituents and communications addressed to—

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G.I.P. RLY., WAR FUND

LUCKY NUMBER SCHEME PRIZES

THE G. I. P. Railway War Fund Lucky Number Scheme was concluded on the 18th October, 1941. A sum of Rs. 5,125 of the prize money still remains unclaimed in respect of the following ticket numbers:—

K4367, P55, D751, M4, C2, G961, N48, E359.

All claims should be addressed to Mr. C. E. Hall, Hon. Treasurer, G. I. P. Railway War Fund Committee, Victoria Terminus, Bombay. No claim can be entertained after 31st July, 1942. 8255

ROYAL INDIAN NAVY

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of Civilian Draughtsman in the Drawing Office of the Mechanical Training Establishment, Bombay.

Candidates must be matriculates and must have served an apprenticeship or received equivalent training as a Mechanical or Engine Draughtsman in an engineering firm of repute, for at least four years.

In addition to above training candidates should have at least five years experience as a Draughtsman in the Drawing Office of an engineering firm. They should also be able to read blue prints, be neat and quick in their work, and capable of giving instruction in simple machine drawing.

PAY: Rs. 130-5-160 per mensem. Apply in writing, stating age, education, experience and qualifications with copies of references to:—

THE OFFICER-IN-CHARGE, Mechanical Training Establishment, R.I.N. Depot, Arsenal Building, Behind Town Hall, Bombay.

Men with architectural experience will not be considered. Personal and telephonic applications are disregarded. Closing Date:—9th May, 1942. (8215)

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT

WANTED —TEMPORARY CLERKS. Candidates must be over 18 and under 25 years of age. Scale of pay Rs. 45-50-4-70-5-150 plus local allowance at stations where it is admissible to permanent clerks. Initial pay for those who accept Field Service liability which is purely optional, Rs. 62/- per mensem—the increase to be absorbed in subsequent increments. If sent overseas field service concessions will be admissible as for permanent clerks. Free conveyance for self (single inter class fare) from place of residence to place of duty, will be admissible on appointment. Candidates of exceptional merit will be considered for permanent appointment in due course.

QUALIFICATIONS: University degree, except for Muslims who should have passed Intermediate examination.

Apply with copies of testimonials, Intermediate or University certificates and evidence of age to the Controller of Military Accounts, Southern Command, Poona. (8255)

Public Notices

THE BOMBAY MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY LTD.

NOTICE HAVING BEEN GIVEN of the loss of Policy No. 17244 on the life of Bhagwatprasad Dhirajlal Bhatt a duplicate policy will be issued unless objection is filed with the undersigned within one month from date.

H. H. MISTRY, Secretary, Bombay Mutual Building, Fort, Bombay. Date 30th April, 1942. (16147)

BRITISH CEYLON CORPORATION LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that this Company has declared an Interim Dividend of 6 per cent (six per cent) per annum on the Preference Shares for the year ending 31st October, 1942, payable on the 30th instant to all those Preference Shareholders registered in the books of the Company as at 25th instant.

Payment will be made on the Preference Shareholder's personal application or written instructions to the Company.

By Order of the Board, N. C. ALCOCK, Secretary.

Hultsdorf Mills, P. O. Box 281, COLOMBO 23rd April, 1942. (8257)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

WANTED. ONE TECHNICAL OFFICER (Structural Engineer) for Air Raid Precautions in Factories.

Applicants should be not less than 30 years of age and fully qualified Structural Engineers with practical experience of the construction and strengthening of buildings against collapse and of ACTUAL AIR RAID CONDITIONS. Pay Rs. 1,250/- per mensem. The post will be for one year in the first instance with possibility of extension.

Apply before 8th May, 1942 to the Chairman, National Service Labour Tribunal, Vithal Building, Mint Road, Bombay. (8244)

Legal Notices

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the PARTNERSHIP, heretofore subsisting between our client Mrs. ESMAIL CURRIMBOHY and GULAMALLI MIA MAHOMED BAKSH and AHMED RATANSI, carrying on business under the name and style of Messrs. Aziz & Co., as Contractors for the Bombay Municipality, P.W.D. and other public bodies at 244, Nishanpada Road, Bombay 9, has been dissolved as from the 27th day of April, 1942. The said business shall henceforth be carried on in the said name by the said Mrs. Esmail Currimbhoi who has taken over the assets and liabilities thereof as its sole proprietress. Dated this 29th day of April, 1942.

D. J. KAMPIN, For Khanderao Laud & Co., Attorneys for Mrs. Esmail Currimbhoi, 101, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. (8253)

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTENTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE VI by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the Will of MUKUND SAKHARAM PATKER, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a Civil Engineer and Architect by Profession, residing at the time of his death at House No. 16, Harvey Road, outside the Fort of Bombay. Deceased.

VITHAL MUKUND PATKER, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant an architect and Civil Engineer by profession, residing at House No. 16, Harvey Road, outside the Fort of Bombay. Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Ninth day of April in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and forty-two and in the sixth year of our Reign.

(Sd.) G. G. MAHADEVIA, For Prothonotary & Senior Master.

(Sd.) K. K. DASTUR

The 9th day of April, 1942. Messrs. D. N. REGE & CO., Petitioner's Attorneys. (8255)

Public Notices

THE UNITED INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD., MADRAS.

NOTICE HAVING BEEN RECEIVED that Policy No. 60189 issued by the Company on the life of Mr. P. B. Viswanath, Mercantile Assistant, Imperial Chemical Industries (India) Ltd., Ballard Estate, Bombay, has been LOST, the Company will proceed further with the matters relating to the above Policy, unless objection, if any is received within one month from this date.

N. VENKATACHARI, Secretary. Post Box No. 281, Madras, 30th April, 1942. 16144

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

CIVIL AVIATION REPAIR ESTABLISHMENT KARACHI AIRPORT.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of Mechanical Draughtsman. Candidates must:—

(a) have had at least two years' practical experience as a Draughtsman in a commercial or Government engineering establishment.

(b) have a fair knowledge of engineering mathematics,

(c) be able to construct graph and plot curves from data supplied,

(d) be able to make accurate drawings properly dimensioned from actual parts.

Preference will be given to those having experience on internal combustion engines or aircraft. Service may be in Karachi or the Punjab.

Pay Rs. 125/- with conveyance allowance where admissible. Applications together with a specimen copy of the latest drawing must be forwarded to the undersigned before the 15th of May, 1942.

(Sd.) R. J. MENDIETA, Administrative Officer, Civil Aviation Repair Establishment, Karachi Airport. (8254)

Auction Sales

BENNETT & CO.

Under instruction from the Custodian of Enemy Property Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 2nd May, 1942 at 10-45 A.M. (S.T.) at their rooms at 120, Apollo Street, Fort, the undermentioned property of firms and individuals whose assets are vested in the Custodian of Enemy Property:—

Latest model Radios (A.C. 5 to 7 valves), makes H.M.V., Saba, Philips, Portable gramophones, Glassware, crockery, lacquerware, trays, and fancy goods, drawing and school accessories, games and toys coloured velvet baize cloth, silk curtains and costumes. Two big Tents Billiard table (parts incomplete) etc. etc. On view from the 30th instant.

Also Under instruction from the party concerned:—

Voigtlander Camera (practically new) fitted with (1) Heliar Anastigmat 3.5 lens, (2) Compur Rapid shutter with speed up to 1/500 sec., (3) Built-in yellow filter, (4) Optical view finder, (5) Automatic film locking and counting device for 12 exposures size 2 1/4" x 2 1/4" together with the following accessories:—

(1) Ever ready leather case, (2) Normal yellow filter, (3) Green filter, (4) Portrait Focal lens, (5) Rubber lens hood.

On view from the 1st May. BENNETT & CO.

The VOICE from the POONA GODDESS

Produced by SARASWATI

Cinetone who FIRST Flashed SHANTA APTE

On the Screen!

'Avaz'

The Big Music-Melody-Spectacle Show of 1942

ALL-INDIA PREMIERE

On 9th May at the

SWASTIK

Bombay's Best Screen-House

METRO

COMFORTABLY COOL

ESPLANADE ROAD, TELEPHONE 31045.

DAILY AT 3-30, 6-30, 9-30 P.M.

LAST DAY!

"TARZAN'S SECRET TREASURE"

A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture with JOHNNY WEISSMULLER MAUREEN O'SULLIVAN

TOMORROW!

Based on the Play by BAYARD VEILLER with Robt. YOUNG • Laraine DAY

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

Daily 3-30, 6-30 & 9-30 p.m.

AMAR'S Maiden Hit

KHILAUNA

Snehprabha, Prabha and Jai Raj

6TH WEEK

For LADIES exclusively—

TO-DAY AT 1-30 P.M. ZANANA SHOW

MURLI'S family film

PYAS

SNEHPRABHA & ISHWARLAL

11th WEEK at

IMPERIAL

Daily: 4, 7 & 10 p.m.

"Jhoola" song-records are giving H.M.V. dealers a slap-up busy time!

BOMBAY TALKIES'

JHOLA

Daily: 2-15, 5-45, 9 p.m.

ROXY

TO-DAY: ZENANA SHOW 12 NOON (HINDI) NATIONAL'S

Nirdosh

with NALINI JAYWANT SWASTIK

3, 6 and 9 p.m. (Hindi)

also now showing at Prabhat

Talkies, Sholapur

Mallikarjun Cinema, Hubli

and Vasant Talkies, Poona, and Regal Talkies, Dharwar

Tomorrow, at 6-15 Show DINKAR KAMANNA

Will be Honoured for his performance in NEW HUNS'

PAHILA PALNA

Telephone No. 22572
Post Box 522

Telegrams: "CHRONICLE"
Registered No. 8, 1939

The Bombay Chronicle

THE INDIA DEBATE

The speeches of Sir Stafford Cripps and Mr. Amery in the Commons on the former's mission in India were calculated, if not designed, to misrepresent the circumstances which led to its failure. The undue emphasis on the British Government's sincerity, on the proposals for the future and on the communal differences with regard to these proposals diverted attention from the outstanding fact that the proposals for immediate changes were utterly inadequate and, therefore, rejected by all the principal parties. Mr. Amery's conception of British sincerity is evidenced in his remark: "We would sooner see India divided and free than keep her various elements for ever chafing against us and each other under a sense of impotent frustration" (italics ours). The sincerity is also evidenced in constituting the British Government the protector of the rights of various small minorities even after the formation of an Indian Union. We wonder how this reservation can be consistent with the Union's right of secession from the British Commonwealth, supposed to be granted by the Declaration. Probably the moment the Union seeks to exercise the right Britain would say that it cannot be exercised except with the consent of all the minorities to whom she is bound by pledges and the treaty with the Constituent Assembly. Congress knew that there might be many such snags in the Cripps proposals for the future and would, therefore, confine itself solely to immediate changes. Congress would not discuss the proposals about the future with all their uncertainties and complications about Britain protecting minority rights. It is, therefore, a misrepresentation for Sir Stafford to say that "neither the Congress nor the Muslim League expressed the slightest objection to this method of treating the subject", namely, "a treaty covering minority protection." Congress would never stultify itself by allowing Britain to remain perpetually the "protector" of Indian minorities. We have had enough of her "protection" of this kind.

Irresponsible Libel

Sir Stafford said that "the final break did not come on defence but on the form of temporary Government to be in power till the end of the war." There was no earlier break on other issues. The initial and final break was on the denial of the Indian Cabinet real control over the administration including defence. That no real control was given is admitted, at any rate, not contradicted by the British Government. Many explanations have been given to justify the non-transfer of power. Regarding defence Sir Stafford said that "it was impossible for the British Government to go further with safety (cheers) and no risk could be taken at such a moment as the present on so vital and immediate a matter as

the defence of India." After the recent experiences in the war the position could not but be better under a National Government with full power over defence. In support of his view Sir Stafford has the effrontery to say: "I do not believe that the minorities, who contain some of the finest fighting elements in India, such as the Punjabi Muslims and the Sikhs (cheers), would have consented at this stage to any further devolution of defence responsibilities." Sir Stafford is astute enough to say, not that the minorities actually objected to further devolution of defence responsibilities—they never did so—but that he cannot believe they will consent. Yet in India his plea was that defence could not be transferred if it was demanded by all parties. As a matter of fact it was demanded by all responsible parties. It is an irresponsible libel to say that the Punjabi Muslims and Sikhs to say that they do not want a National Government.

A Question For Amery

In his reply to the debate Mr. Amery said that control over the Central administration could not be transferred to an Indian Cabinet partly because of practical difficulties and, "above all, for the reason that there was no agreement as to who should exercise that control." And he twitted the Indian leaders with not having moved "one step to meet each other while Sir Stafford Cripps flew many thousands of miles to arrive at an agreement with them." The real position was that, as Sir Stafford refused to transfer power to Indians in the one subject that mattered most, namely, defence, even if all parties demanded it, the question of the distribution of power among the parties did not arise. That is not all. He insisted that his scheme must be accepted or rejected "in toto." There was no urge to seek an interim settlement with regard to the distribution of power for the simple reason that Sir Stafford decided beforehand that no interim settlement would be accepted because it was not an acceptance of the whole scheme and because the British did not want to part with power. When Mr. Amery reproaches Indians with not producing an agreed scheme of National Government, does he seriously suggest, as his words do, that if such a scheme is formulated it will be accepted? If he does, let him say so plainly. But we are sure he will not say so. That, however, should not prevent the Congress and the League from attempting an interim settlement without prejudice, either party's ultimate aims. As the Congress rightly claims to represent the country as a whole it should take the initiative in seeking a settlement. It will be bad enough if its attempt fails; it will be infinitely worse if it does not even make an attempt before it is too late.

Unwise Ban

The Government of India have acted most unwisely in prohibiting the publication of the whole or any part of the resolution of the Working Committee of the Congress relating to events in Rangoon and the probability of similar events in India and also of that portion of another resolution which deals with the alleged non-lesation of women by soldiers. We presume that almost all that has now been banned has already been published before in one form or other or that, in other words, the Congress resolutions contain nothing quite new. Nor are the resolutions likely to be worded in unrestrained terms. Congress resolutions have always been a model of restrained and dignified language. They often err on the side of excessive moderation and never make allegations except on strong evidence. When such resolutions are banned, the public are sure to conclude that they are banned because the allegations therein cannot be contradicted. There will be wild reports about their contents and the worst rumours may pass current.

We suppose Government have not consulted the Central Press

Advisory Committee before imposing the ban. If they failed to do so because of the need for immediate action, they should now at least consult the Committee, which, we are sure, will recommend the lifting of the ban forthwith. If Government persist in muzzling the press, the Standing Committee of the Editors' Conference, which meets in Delhi next week, should take serious note of the fact and secure the withdrawal of the ban. The Congress President rightly feels that the ban "reveals a new attitude on the part of Government." The ban provides a fresh proof of the unsuitability of the present governmental machinery for the abnormal times through which we are passing. That wooden ante-diluvian Government does not understand the psychology of the people and, therefore, commits one grave blunder after another. Incidentally this latest blunder brings into relief either the little influence which the Indian members of the Expanded Executive Council exercise over the bureaucracy which still rules over the country or the complete manner in which they have surrendered themselves to it.

Frankly Speaking

Cheering Survey

President Roosevelt's broadcast has given a reassuring survey of some aspects of the present war situation and revealed confident optimism for the future. He dealt with every sector, so to speak, of the world wide front and, incidentally, further mystified the world regarding the reported air raid on Japan. As regards Australia it is encouraging to find him authoritatively strengthening the general feeling that Japan's southward drive has been halted and that the next phase in operations in that area will be a counter-stroke by the United Nations. The President virtually expected the possibility of India and China being cut off. But he promised that other methods would be found to supply China with airplanes and war material. The Chinese particularly will be justified in asking "when?" Experience of promises that has not been happy. Indeed, the tragedy of the Indo-Burma front is the tragedy of neglect. This front, as vital as Australia and the Middle East, if not more, has yet to be taken seriously.

Interesting Revelation

The President's most important observations, however, related to what may be called the European zone of the war. He made the highly interesting revelation that in addition to operating in the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, American naval units have joined the British in the Indian Ocean and in the Mediterranean. The revelation about the presence of American warships is specially heartening and it furnishes a telling background to the President's solemn and firm warning to Vichy France not to surrender to Germany. The presence of American flying fortresses in Britain and troops in the Middle East and Near East will be welcomed by all concerned. So will the tributes to Britain's solitary resistance in 1940 and Russia's gallant fight against Germany. But verbal tributes are meaningless unless they are followed immediately by substantial and adequate aid to Russia upon which Germany's concentrated military weight threatens to fall within a few weeks. The President's survey of the present situation, this was undoubtedly heartening. It is necessary that the confident promises for the future should materialise soon.

A Grave Threat

The situation in Burma has not only deteriorated, it has grown serious. With a lightning thrust on the left of the Chinese, a strong Japanese column has advanced almost eighty miles and is within a few days' distance of Lashio itself which Japanese air craft are already trying to burn down. If the Burma Road is cut at Lashio or at some other points a number of consequences will inevitably follow. The position of the British and Chinese forces in the west will become difficult. This will be bad enough, indeed, but worse still China will be cut off from India. Efforts are being made to dispose of this grave threat, but one cannot help serving with deep regret that Allied resources, especially in the air, are weak. Let us hope for the best, but the situation is not cheering.

Luftwaffe's "Reprisals"

According to a Stockholm report, the German Press is now openly saying that the Luftwaffe's reprisals are chiefly aimed at dwelling houses, historic buildings and so on. This is even less surprising than the justifications put forward by the Nazis for indiscriminate and inhuman bombing of the main cities. It is, however, believed that even if the Madras resolution does not come a direct form before the A.I.C.C. it is difficult to get rid of the shadows of this resolution in some form or other in the A.I.C.C. in the course of discussions on the main resolution in the Congress Working Committee. Obviously, the Working Committee finds itself in an awkward position in dealing with the situation created by Mr. Rajagopalachari as both non-admission or rejection of the resolution by A.I.C.C. are bound to have unpleasant repercussions in the Muslim League and may easily give a plausible handle to Mr. Jinnah to damn the Congress as a Hindu body, not in a mood of compromise with the Muslim League. In this view of the situation some members of the Working Committee are reported to have expressed considerable uneasiness and are anxious to avoid the nasty situation, the developing of which may be exploited by the opponents of the Congress, both in India and abroad.

Allahabad Excited Over Ban On Resolutions

(From Our Correspondent).
ALLAHABAD, April 29. While Mr. Rajagopalachari's resolutions continue to excite considerable controversy, another question bids fair to overshadow them. The Congress Committee is suddenly confronted with Government's ban on the publication of their resolutions passed yesterday. There is not a single Congress leader assembled here who does not take a grave view of the Government action. It is considered likely that this may change the whole aspect of the Congress attitude towards Government and the Congress President may even insist upon

Plea For Secret Session Of A. I. C. C.

ALLAHABAD, April 29. The holding of a secret session of the A. I. C. C. in Allahabad is being urged by a number of members from the Punjab, Bengal and Sind, including Dewan Chamanlal and Dr. Choitram Gidwani. Signatures are being obtained for a requisition to this effect to be submitted to the President.

"In view of the seriousness of the national and inter-national situations affecting present policies and future plans," says the requisition, "we would request you to hold the A. I. C. C. Session commencing on April 30 in camera." The intention appears to be that the subjects discussed in the secret session may be brought forward in the open session later. It is suggested that members would feel free to express themselves in a secret session, and once they have a number of opportunities to do so, the proceedings in the open session may be free from feeling of heat and result in cool and reasoned decisions.

Members of the A. I. C. C. of whom some 80 out of the total of 370 have arrived speak freely of the serious conflict which has arisen between Mr. C. Rajagopalachari and other members of the Working Committee, which they state has reached so acute a stage that Mr. Rajagopalachari has offered to resign and place the whole matter before the A. I. C. C. The extent of support which may be obtained in the A. I. C. C. will not be known until more members arrive. But the present indications are that it would be more than has so far appeared possible. A number of Communist members called on him this morning and had a talk with him.

Some drastic suggestions are being canvassed among A. I. C. C. members to meet the present war situation in India, which it is commonly agreed calls for positive decisions, and a programme of united action. A lengthy resolution of which notice has been given by Communist members declares: "The immediate task dictated by our

patriotism is to adopt and work out a practical line of action, which rises above past prejudices and abstract principles and enables the Congress to take the initiative for an all-in national unity and to mobilise the people for an all-out national resistance against the aggressor, unifying and co-ordinating all efforts which hit the enemy, and which defend and protect the people whether made by the people, Government or the army." Referring to what he called "technical breakdown," Lord Crewe, Liberal leader, said he thought it incredible to suppose that Indian leaders—skilled and experienced men—could have believed that His Majesty's Government could possibly accept the abrupt and immediate change involved in their counter-proposals. The last word must rest as now with the Viceroy-in-Council.

Lord Strabolgi said he was puzzled by the sudden failure of the Mission, when it seemed on the point of success. "We cannot leave things as they are, Canada was able to develop her system of Government slowly but I do not think India can afford to-day to remain as it is." **REOPEN NEGOTIATIONS.** Because we were not for Mr. Strabolgi, thought that the British Government should have seen with both hands the offer by leading Indians to organise their people for the defence of India. He was of opinion that the new move should come from British and not from Indian politicians and that negotiations should be immediately reopened.

ALL EYES ON RAJAJI

(From Our Correspondent).

ALLAHABAD, April 28. All eyes were fixed on Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, who is reported to have argued his case for the Madras resolution before the Congress Working Committee to-day with characteristic candour and coolness. Rajaji was subjected to a gruelling cross-examination by his opponents in the Committee but stuck to his convictions till the last hour. It is understood that apart from lack of progress before the Madras resolution, the Congress President probably holds the view that the resolution of such a nature was calculated to make fundamental changes in the established Congress policy and could not be dealt with by the All-India Congress Committee. The Committee, constitutionally speaking, is not competent to make any fundamental changes in Congress policy. It has to carry out the Congress policy.

Rajaji evidently does not subscribe to this view. But he commands very little support in the Committee either for the substance of his motion or the manner in which he proceeded about his task. It may not be correct to say that he is in the minority of one in the Committee but it is no secret that the procedure he adopted is widely disliked and the Committee left Rajaji in no doubt about their reactions to his move.

It is, however, believed that even if the Madras resolution does not come a direct form before the A. I. C. C. it is difficult to get rid of the shadows of this resolution in some form or other in the A.I.C.C. in the course of discussions on the main resolution in the Congress Working Committee. Obviously, the Working Committee finds itself in an awkward position in dealing with the situation created by Mr. Rajagopalachari as both non-admission or rejection of the resolution by A.I.C.C. are bound to have unpleasant repercussions in the Muslim League and may easily give a plausible handle to Mr. Jinnah to damn the Congress as a Hindu body, not in a mood of compromise with the Muslim League. In this view of the situation some members of the Working Committee are reported to have expressed considerable uneasiness and are anxious to avoid the nasty situation, the developing of which may be exploited by the opponents of the Congress, both in India and abroad.

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AMERICAN ECONOMIC COMMISSION

Its Functions Defined

Mr. G. L. Mehta, President of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, has issued the following Press "Communique" regarding the American Technical Mission which is now in this country:—
In the absence of full information regarding the precise terms of reference and the object of the American Technical Mission when its visit to this country was announced the Federation, in view of past experience, considered it their duty to ask the Indian public and the commercial community to be vigilant and to see that the long-term economic interests of this country were in no way adversely affected, as a result of the working of the Mission. Since then, statements have been made in press conferences and in broadcast talks by Colonel Louis Johnson and Dr. Grady, reassuring the people of this country that their aim is a specific one, namely, of providing technical and financial assistance to enable Indian industry to be placed on a basis of war production.

Several Indian industrialists have also had an opportunity of having frank and full exchange of views with the Members of the Mission. It is satisfactory to note that Colonel Johnson has unequivocally declared that the American Technical Mission "is not here to introduce American capital. It is not here to build factories or to bring in American industrial operations. It is not concerned with the commercial and economic relationships that may exist between India and the United States, after the victory has been won."

He has further stated that "in word the aim was all-out war production for winning the war in order that war may be ended sooner." We have also been assured during our discussion that there is no question of any trade or tariff concessions being demanded for the U. S. A. in India in the post-war period as a price of American collaboration. These assurances have been also repeated during our discussion which took place on the 24th April. It is hoped that the work of the Mission would be carried on in the same spirit as has been given expression to by the Personal Envoy of the President of the United States and the Chairman of the Mission.

Indian industrialists who have already met the Mission have conveyed their views to it, and they also feel that India's industrial production is not on a war basis. They, on their part, have assured the Mission that they would be prepared to offer their suggestions and co-operation for converting the potential economic capacity of India into actual capacity. I trust that the investigations which the Mission is now conducting will be followed by immediate action to speed up India's production. There is no doubt that American help

STRABOLGI URGES REOPENING OF NEGOTIATIONS

Lords Debate On Result Of Cripps' Mission To India

LONDON, April 29. The main object of the Draft Declaration which Sir Stafford Cripps took to India was to overcome Indian suspicion that the British desire for a prior agreement among Indian politicians was a device to postpone Indian self-Government declared the Under-Secretary of State for India, the Duke of Devonshire, opening the debate on India in the Lords to-day.

He added: "I believe we have achieved a very valuable result in this direction." The Cripps Mission has been wrongly interpreted in some quarters as an eleven-hour act of repentance in Britain about the new situation in India. "It was nothing of the kind. It was actually the continuation of a policy consistently pursued by the British Government for many months indeed years."

The Duke of Devonshire claimed that the Mission was not failure. **TECHNICAL BREAKDOWN.** Referring to what he called "technical breakdown," Lord Crewe, Liberal leader, said he thought it incredible to suppose that Indian leaders—skilled and experienced men—could have believed that His Majesty's Government could possibly accept the abrupt and immediate change involved in their counter-proposals. The last word must rest as now with the Viceroy-in-Council.

Lord Strabolgi said he was puzzled by the sudden failure of the Mission, when it seemed on the point of success. "We cannot leave things as they are, Canada was able to develop her system of Government slowly but I do not think India can afford to-day to remain as it is." **REOPEN NEGOTIATIONS.** Because we were not for Mr. Strabolgi, thought that the British Government should have seen with both hands the offer by leading Indians to organise their people for the defence of India. He was of opinion that the new move should come from British and not from Indian politicians and that negotiations should be immediately reopened.

Lord Salisbury said that if agreement had been reached now it would have been nothing short of a miracle but Sir Stafford Cripps had achieved something more important. He had established the sincerity of this country in the eyes of Indians and the world.

In Lord Hailley's opinion the breakdown had come because Congress were not able to secure leadership for themselves. **WARWICK'S MAIDEN SPEECH.** The Earl of Warwick (Conservative) in his maiden speech said the emancipation of India further than that proposed by Government meant handing over the population to only three per cent of the population without any reservations at all.

Lord Catto said Sir Stafford Cripps had grappled manfully with the difficulties. Unless the ideals for which we are working are soon brought to fruition distrust would again arise.

INDIA MUST BE ONE UNIT. Lord Samuel (Liberal) paid a tribute to Sir Stafford Cripps strenuous efforts. Lord Samuel viewed with great anxiety the provision in the proposals that any province was free to vote itself out of the Indian Union—this he said would lead to the necessity for raising national armies and he was gravely concerned with the possible consequences of this policy. It would merely settle one minority problem and create a dozen new ones.

"India must act as a unit and internecine conflict and war must be avoided. The Viceroyal position means in fact he chooses that of a constitutional monarch with that of Prime Minister and a separation of these two functions must be an essential part of any fundamental change in the constitutional state of India." He had been cleared and he most earnestly hoped that fresh endeavours would be made.

DUTCH OFFICERS GET HEAVY SENTENCES

BERLIN, April 29. Dutch reserve officers, Col. Bomm and Lt.-Col. Breuthof have been sentenced to imprisonment by the Hague Court in connection with the murder of Lt.-Col. Mussert, brother of the Nazi leader. Col. Bomm was sentenced to ten years and Breuthof to twenty. They were charged with "insubordination before the enemy."

During the German invasion of Holland the latter report said that the two accused entered Mussert's office to arrest him as a traitor. Mussert offered resistance and was shot.

The Hon. Mr. Nalin Ranjan Sarkar, Member for Education, Health and Lands of the Government of India, was elected President of the Indian Statistical Institute for the year 1942-43.

TÊTE-A-TÊTE

WITHOUT COMMENT—

"Japan is feeling the effects of losses. It is even reported from Japan that somebody dropped bombs on Tokio and other principal centres of Japanese war industries." —President Roosevelt.

Reporting to the House of Commons on his mission, Sir Stafford Cripps urged that there was much to be learned from the Princes of India.

There was: Mr. Jinnah's Pakistan, Their Highnesses' States, European's representation and Congressmen's canteens and kitchens for the army.

Sir Stafford Cripps ended the time-honoured sanctity of century old treaties with the Princes of India. Hurray for Britain's Left-Wing Socialists!

The Muslim League, said Sir Stafford, did not deliver me their objections until after they knew the result of my negotiations with the Congress.

Did he expect the Qaid-e-Asam to commit himself—er—prematurely?

But the debate was, of course, a "field day" as it were for Mr. Amery. The failure of the Cripps mission inspired the Secretary of State for India to a frenzy of generous loyalty to his colleague and of eloquence.

So carried away was he by enthusiasm as actually to declare that Mahatma Gandhi himself had now summed up in one sentence a situation which he, Mr. Amery, had been emphasising for the last two years at his customary length.

Yes, it was an opportunity after Mr. Amery's own heart and we have no doubt that he would further utilise to hear himself talk to Frenchmen, Norwegians, Greeks, Yugoslavs, etc. each in their own language.

By the way, you must be eager, as we are, to know what Gandhiji thinks of Mr. Amery quoting the "Harijan". If so, let us hope and pray, that Sir Reginald Maxwell, in his mercy, permits its realisation.

President Roosevelt declares the Japan's southward advance has been held. It has, And India, Burma and China congratulate Australia and New Zealand on their good luck.

American flying fortresses, says the President, will shortly join the R. A. F. in the offensive against Germany. Could we then have a few of the Lancasters and Stirlings released for duty, less important, of course, on the Indo-Chinese front?

It's merely a suggestion and with due apologies to the President and the British War Cabinet.

"What is a map?" "Please sir, the world put through a mangle."

Britain's Part In War
To The Editor of "The Chronicle" Sir—Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in his speech at Allahabad on the 15th April said:—

"It is America's war. Britain plays a minor part in it." Apart from the Battle of Britain itself, the following are some of the things that Britain has done:—

The British Army has fought in ten campaigns. One of them in Africa destroyed two great Italian Armies and inflicted heavy casualties upon the Italian and German army. Total mates of enemy troops put out of action vary from 400,000 to 700,000.

In one period of 12 months there was shipped from the United Kingdom to the Middle East over 1,000,000 tons of supplies and over 30,000 vehicles and tanks, which required 300 ships and which in terms of ton-miles represents 12,000,000,000.

Of the casualties suffered by the armies of the British Commonwealth more than 70 per cent were suffered by United Kingdom troops.

In February 1942, 89 per cent of the aircraft, 72 per cent of the air crew, and 98 per cent of the ground personnel in Britain were products and citizens of the United Kingdom itself. Overseas 75 per cent of the aircraft, 83 per cent of the air crews, and 99 per cent of the ground crews were from the United Kingdom.

Of a total of 12,000,000 seamen covered by British ships every month 10,000,000 are covered by United Kingdom ships. Together with the R. A. F., the British Navy has sunk or damaged over 5,250,000 tons of enemy merchant shipping. This is what a prominent American said recently:—

"You don't think much of the British Empire? No? Well, then! If Britain goes, write 'finis' to Western civilisation. Or do you think, perhaps, Americans can carry it alone? You don't know what England means, my friend. England is very tired. England is old. Yet, though it slays me, I will tell you this: England is the last refuge of the civilised world. Pray for England. I say England—England as present—England who knows humility."—Yours etc.

R. H. PARKER.
Bombay.

U. S. To Meet Full Force Of Nazi Offensive In July

Frustration Of Axis Plan On Every Continent And Ocean Is Main Aim, Says Roosevelt

WASHINGTON, April 29. The German offensive on the eastern front is scheduled to start about May 15, according to the latest intelligence reports received in Washington. By the time it is in full swing in July all American shipments of war material to Russia promised by President Roosevelt will have reached that country, it is confidently predicted here.

Broadcasting to the American nation on Tuesday President Roosevelt declared, "We have speeded up our war production to a scale which is testing our industrial power, engineering genius and economic structure to the utmost."

American warships are now in combat in the north and south Atlantic, the Arctic, the Mediterranean and the north and south Pacific. American troops have taken stations in South America, Greenland, Iceland, British Isles, Near East, Middle East, Far East, Australia and many islands in the Pacific.

On the European front, said President Roosevelt, Russian forces had destroyed and were destroying more armed power of the enemy than all the other united nations put together.

WILL FIGHT FOR FRANCE
During the Nazi occupation of France the United States had hoped for the maintenance of the French Government which could strive to regain independence and reestablish the principles of liberty, equality and fraternity.

The United Nations will take measures, if necessary, to prevent the use of French territory in any part of the world for military purposes by the Axis. "The good people of France will readily understand that such action is essential for the United Nations in order that they may prevent assistance to the armies, navies and air forces of Germany, Italy and Japan."

"Our planes are helping in the defence of French Colonies today and soon American flying fortresses will be fighting for the liberation of the darkened continent of Europe."

In the German and Italian peoples there is a growing conviction that the cause of Nazism and Fascism is hopeless. There is good reason to believe that the Japanese southward advance has been checked, Australia, New Zealand and much other territory will be the bases for offensive action.

"NOISY TRAITORS" CAN'T SILENCE THEM

No matter what advances the Japanese may make, ways will be found to drive aeroplanes and munitions of war to the armies of Chiang Kai-shek.

Japan is feeling the effects of losses. It is even reported from Japan that somebody dropped bombs on Tokyo and other principal centres of Japanese war industries.

Referring to the anti-inflation programme President Roosevelt said it would affect every person in the United States.

It was the forfeiture of the common people of Britain under fire which enabled that island to stand and prevented Hitler from winning the war in 1940.

The ruins of London, Coventry and other cities were today the proudest monuments of British heroism. "We know that deep seated determination to obstruct every step in the Axis plan extends from occupied France through Vichy France to the people of the colonies in every ocean and every continent."

President Roosevelt continued, "America's war effort shall not be imperilled by a handful of noisy traitors—traitors of American Christianity itself—who would be dictators who in their hearts and souls have yielded to Hitlerism and would have this republic do likewise.—Reuter."

RAJAJI'S SURPRISE FOR CONGRESS

(Continued from Page 1)
participate actively in the war. It is also known that some members of the Working Committee are with Mahatma Gandhi in their support of out and non-violence. But I am proud to say that through out the two weeks of our negotiations with Sir Stafford Cripps, they took up a wonderfully conciliatory attitude and they made it clear that they would consistently with their position of non-violence do their best to assist us. I have nothing but praise for them and I want to make it clear that our decisions were unanimous" (cheers).

Maulana Azad said that Sir Stafford Cripps had made it plain that the India Office as such would not continue but that later on, this point also disappeared.

CONGRESS WAS PREPARED
Continuing Maulana Azad said: "It would be wrong to say that we considered the Cripps' proposals without having formed in our minds a picture of the solution of the communal and other questions. Our stand was clear. As far as the Cripps' Mission was concerned, we were considering the political issues only."

I emphasise here that we would have produced a successful solution of the communal and other questions within twenty hours of a settlement, if that settlement was reached with Sir Stafford Cripps.

It would be entirely untrue to say that the Cripps Mission had succeeded in making the Indian leaders change their hearts as far as the country's attitude towards the war was concerned. This was hinted even in the House of Commons debate yesterday. But I want to make it very plain that it would be absolutely incorrect to say that even though the Cripps Mission had not been successful in what it had set out to do, it had succeeded in changing our attitude to the fundamental issues namely that only a Free India can defend herself. (cheers).

RETORT TO CRIPPS
"Sir Stafford Cripps, had emphasised at Karachi and on his return to London that the initiative in dealing with the Indian situation would not now come from British Government but I want to make it plain that no further initiative step will be taken from the Congress side either," declared the Maulana.

As the evening wore on, the amphitheatre was lit by floodlights and by a number of flares burning from bowls placed on the ground.

JAPS' THREAT
Referring to the Japanese threat from the East, the Maulana said that only a slavish mind could imagine that Japan would give us freedom. "If any Indian says that we should welcome the Japanese, then all that I can say is that his mentality is a slave's mentality which can think only in terms of change of masters and never in terms of his own freedom. Our differences with Bri-

tain should not drive us to welcome the Japanese or any other aggressor. It does not matter if it is an 'active welcome' or a 'silent welcome'. I want you especially against what I have termed 'silent welcome' to aggressors. We will stand on our own feet. We can rely only on our own efforts. We will not tolerate any aggressor though he says that he is coming to give us freedom."

Weapon Of Non-Violence
"The weapon of non-violence is with us and we will use it if faced with any aggressor. We would have taken up armed defence, but that has been deemed dangerous. The weapon of non-violence has been with us for the last 22 years and no one can take it away from us."

A member of the A. I. C. C. at this point asked: does this mean that you advocate non-violence not as a principle but because we have been denied armed defence? Maulana Azad: "No. This has been made clear by the last meeting of the A. I. C. C. at Wardha. We made it clear that we could take up armed defence only if our National demands were satisfied and we had a National Government."

In conclusion, the Maulana said that in view of the critical situation and the grave issues before them, he would request the members to make their speeches brief and said that he might sometimes have to ask members to confine their speeches to bare essentials.

LATE SETH BAJAJ
The Maulana made a reference to the death of Seth Jammal Bajaj and paid a tribute to his sterling patriotism and sacrifice. The President spoke for an hour and a half.

The Committee passed, all members standing, a resolution of condolence of Seth Jammal's death which was moved from the chair.

Working Committee And Cripps' Proposals

Babu Rajendra Prasad moved that the All-India Congress Committee having considered the resolution of the Working Committee in regard to the proposals of the British Government brought by Sir Stafford Cripps and the correspondence between him and the Congress President, endorses and approves the decision of the Working Committee.

In commending the resolution, Babu Rajendra Prasad referred to the detailed exposition, which, he said, the President had given to the House in his opening speech setting out the reasons why the Working Committee had rejected the Cripps' proposals. That exposition, he said, was sufficient to convince the members of the correctness of the Working Committee's stand.

Mr. Asaf Ali, seconding the resolution, dealt at some length with the interview between Sir Stafford Cripps and the Congress President and said that it appeared

58 KILLED IN ALEXANDRIA

Also 111 Injured In Monday Night's Air-Raid

CAIRO, April 29. It is officially announced that 58 were killed and 111 injured in an air-raid on the Alexandria area last night.

A Middle East War Communique states: "Patrol activity continued yesterday. Otherwise nothing to report."

AXIS FORCE RESTIVE
From Reuter's special correspondent with the Eighth Army: GAZALA. The Axis force facing General Ritchie's growing Eighth Army is restive. This is most marked on the exposed southern flank of their new forward line to the south of Rotonda, where the narrow Nubian desert is being widened into spaces—still a happy hunting ground for British columns and patrols. Enemy movement of mechanised transport, patrolling by tanks and mounted guns and artillery fire have shown an increase but so also has the digging and blasting of new static positions.

ENEMY SUPPLY ROUTE
The position on the Axis supply route as far as Tripoli has certainly eased but the supply line from Tripoli where the bulk of the supplies must come to the front is a long one. Benghazi, which is battered nightly is not a good all-weather port and cannot be compared with Tobruk. The Axis also suffers from lack of a desert highway.

Besides their own equipment the Eighth Army is putting to good use large stocks of German and Italian equipment captured during the last push. There is ammunition available for captured guns and I have just heard how a breach-block of a number of captured German 88 millimetre dual-purpose anti-tank and anti-aircraft guns has been found buried and has not been put to good use.

GEN. RITCHIE
I have just met Gen. Ritchie, the quiet mannered and little publicised commander of the Eighth Army. During the first time, I also had recently one week's stay with one of Britain's armoured divisions which recently completed four months continuous contact with the enemy and found they had learnt much since they retreated from El-Aghella.

R.A.F. Middle East communique states: Enemy aircraft raided Alexandria last night. Eight fighters intercepted the enemy, shooting down two and damaging others. A further enemy aircraft was shot down this morning."

Bus Accident Near Sholapur

SHOLAPUR, April 29. Two men, two women and one child were killed and the result of a collision of the light engine of a ballast train with a motor car at 4 this morning at a level crossing 44 miles from Bombay on the south-east main line between Farnham and Raichur, says a telegram received from the Divisional Transportation Superintendent, G.I.P. Railway, Sholapur. The telegram adds that one injured person was sent to hospital in Raichur.—United Press.

that the proposals were not sincerely meant and were intended merely to put up a facade before the world.

AMENDMENTS RULED OUT
Two members from the Punjab, Sardar Pratap Singh and Sardar Singh sought permission to move amendments to the resolution, which in effect meant that certain sentences from the statement issued by the Working Committee at Delhi rejecting the Cripps' proposals should be deleted.

The President held the amendments out of order explaining that they were irrelevant to the resolution before the House. He said that either the present resolution could be passed or rejected in which case a fresh resolution could be brought condemning the Working Committee's decision.

The resolution when put to vote was passed, with one member dissenting.

BANNED RESOLUTIONS
Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru then moved the Working Committee's resolutions, the publication of which has been banned under the Defence of India Rules.

HOUSE ADJOURNS
Mr. Bhulabhai Desai seconded the resolutions, which were unanimously passed. The House adjourned till 6-30 to-morrow evening.—A.P.

ASSAM GOVT. ASSURES HELP TO CONGRESS MEDICAL UNIT

CALCUTTA, April 29. The Government of Assam has assured every necessary help to the proposed medical unit to be organised by the All-India Congress Committee in order to help the refugees from Burma coming to India, says Dr. B. C. Roy in a statement issued to the Press this evening.

While inviting donations from all manufacturing firms for making the enterprise successful, Dr. Roy points out that a small honorarium will be paid to those volunteering their services in this connection.—A. P.

Acute Food Shortage In Italy

MUSSOLINI WARNS COUNTRY ABOUT DANGER OF INFLATION

ROME, April 29. The acute food shortage in Italy and the danger of inflation was outlined by Mussolini to a meeting of Prefects and important Fascist officials in Rome on Tuesday, says the Italian News Agency.

After a review of the war situation the Agency says, Mussolini declared the most important internal problem was that of food. This problem, he said, was common to other countries where it was often even more acute than in Italy.

He then referred to certain measures which were adopted to ensure the supply of bread for the Italian people.

As regards financial matters Mussolini said that since March when he spoke to a meeting of Bank Directors the sale of securities had halted. This and other signs of inflation would be dealt with by subsequent measures, he added.

War industries would have priority over all other forms of production.—Reuter.

IL DUCE DISMISSAL STORY

London Contradiction Of Buenos Aires Rumour

Buenos Aires, April 29. Rumours are circulating in diplomatic circles here that King Victor of Italy has dismissed Mussolini and Clano and set up a new cabinet under Marshal Badoglio to negotiate peace.

LONDON SAYS 'NO TRUTH IN STORY'

LONDON.—Reuter's diplomatic correspondent learns that there is no confirmation in London of the sensational reports from Buenos Aires pointing to an imminent crisis in the Fascist regime. All such reports should be treated with extreme reserve.

While it is known that there is much popular dissatisfaction in Italy with the prevailing conditions, there is no information to suggest that this feeling is likely to crystallise into any active movement. The German grip on Italy is too tight to permit any internal demonstration of a disruptive character and the Italian people would appear to be too disheartened to undertake any active steps for their own liberation.—Reuter.

JAP RAIDS ON CORREGIDOR WEAKENING

(Continued from page 1)
tactics are being employed against our small units near the southern end of Gagayan valley in the mountains of North Luzon.

IN PANAY ISLAND
In Panay, our troops are continuing their resistance in the vicinity of Allubano and San Remigio. Enemy troops have been largely concentrated at ports and in coastal areas of the island.

There have been increases in enemy naval strength in the waters near Viñayan islands in the central part of the Philippine Archipelago. Nothing to report from other areas.

JAP AMMUNITION DUMP DESTROYED

NEW GUINEA (Melbourne).—A big Japanese ammunition dump was destroyed in a recent Allied raid on Lae in New Guinea, says Wednesday's communique from General MacArthur's headquarters.

There were no Allied losses. The Japanese raid on Port Moresby by causing slight damage. Anti-aircraft guns of the United States Island fortress of Corregidor in Manila Bay shot down two Japanese high altitude bombers.

ATTACK ON ENEMY AERODROME
MELBOURNE. The communique says, "The Japanese aerodrome at Port Moresby, our air force yesterday successfully attacked an enemy aerodrome, destroying a large ammunition dump. We sustained no losses."

PORT MORESBY: Eight enemy bombers and 14 fighters raided an aerodrome. Our fighters intervened. The damage was slight.

"PHILIPPINES": Corregidor—high altitude bomber raids were carried out by the enemy. Two Japanese bombers were destroyed by anti-aircraft fire. Artillery duel continued.

LUZON: Continued enemy movements in Cagayan valley.

PANAY: No change.

MINDANAO: Patrol activity in the Zamboanga area.

ATTACK ON MORESBY LIKELY
SYDNEY: With the Japanese massing troops, planes and ships in the New Guinea area, an attack on Port Moresby within the next fortnight is now regarded probable, states a communique from the Allied base. At least 15 ships including seven large transports, he says are reported at Rabaul and other vessels at Lae. The local air superiority which the Allies maintained throughout the Japanese raid on Port Moresby becoming the scene of the next major effort. The Japanese are pouring in the latest and best aircraft.—Reuter.

RAIDS ON MALTA
Official Communique says: "One German bomber was destroyed and five bombers and one fighter damaged during Tuesday's air raid on Malta. A third attack occurred during tea time. Bomber formations were smaller than in previous raids, but the target was widespread. The aerodrome area was attacked.—Reuter."

NAZIS DRIVEN BACK ON MURMANSK FRONT

Germans Lose 1,600 Men In Leningrad Sector: Rumanian Unit Mutinies

MOSCOW, April 29. Sixteen hundred Germans were killed in three days' fighting on the Leningrad front, according to a supplement to the Middy "communique", which adds that artillery and infantry destroyed five block-houses, seventeen earthworks and a quantity of war material.

In one of the sectors of the north western front a German attack, supported by tanks, was frustrated by artillery with heavy losses and the destruction of four tanks.

In another sector of this front the Germans in hand-to-hand fighting lost over 100 officers and men.

ON MURMANSK FRONT
KUIBYSHEV. The Germans have launched four counter-attacks in a sector of the Murmansk front in the Arctic where they lost an important height to the Russians a few days ago, but each time they were beaten back, writes Reuter's special correspondent. The counter-attacks cost the Germans 500 men and Soviet troops captured much booty, including valuable documents. Activity by Russians is increasing in this sector, where they are forestalling the Germans, who have planned to launch a surprise attack with a view to taking the port of Murmansk.

RUMANIAN UNIT MUTINIES
Mutiny of a Rumanian battalion took place about the middle of April, while on the way to the Soviet front, according to Russian official sources. Near the railway station Braila the troops stopped the train and demanded to be sent home. Officers with revolvers in their hands tried to force the men to come back to the train but were killed by the soldiers. A punitive detachment was sent to the spot. Many soldiers were arrested but many ran away.—Reuter.

CURTIN WARNS AUSTRALIA

(Continued from page 1)
French policy might facilitate the use of Madagascar by the Axis. "Such developments would be regarded by Australia with deep concern, as it would virtually affect our communications 'via' the Cape with the Middle East."

Mr. Curtin continued, "Common sense dictates that we face the fact that Japan will do anything to attempt to render Australia important as a base for an Allied offensive. A part of this purpose, the Japanese may seek to isolate Australia by cutting the sea routes whereby essential supplies reach this country."

AUSTRALIA ON TEST
The recent Japanese occupation of bases in the Solomon Islands undeniably suggests that the Japanese are reaching out towards our seaborne communications with America. Similarly the presence of Japanese naval forces in the Indian ocean means a direct and serious threat to our western approaches from Europe, Africa and the Middle East."

Mr. Curtin then gave this warning: "General MacArthur is doing everything within his resources to defend Australia but if Australia is not held, all talk of using it as a spring board for an offensive becomes meaningless. The test that confronts us is the most formidable any nation has ever faced. I pledge the Government's determination to yield no part of Australia to the enemy and to resist any attack for the purpose of gaining a foothold on the continent."

GRAVE SITUATION IN BURMA
Mr. Curtin described the military situation in Burma as "undoubtedly grave", adding "it is to be deeply regretted that despite the goodwill and sincerity of Sir Stafford Cripps in the recent negotiations the British Government's proposals for Indian self-government were not crowned with success, thus ensuring the fullest co-operation of the Indian people in the prosecution of the war. Nothing suggests however that the breakdown has in any way weakened the Indian determination to resist an attempted Japanese invasion."

Indians, Anti-Axis

The statements of Congress leaders have shown clearly that Indian opinion is soundly anti-Axis."

Mr. Curtin said that the Commonwealth was now awaiting the views of the Soviet Government regarding the most appropriate and desirable form of reciprocal representation.—Reuter.

RIOTING IN HUPEH HITS JAP SUPPLIES

CHUNGKING, April 29. The Central News Agency has reported from Chengtu that fierce riots took place spontaneously in a wide area in Central Hupeh Province, covering Sheliopo, Fukien, Shiang and Shao, on the north bank of the Yangtze, during the past few days, resulting in heavy damage to Japanese barracks and supply depots.

At Sheliopo the Japanese barracks and supply depot were set afire and a large quantity of petroleum, numerous rubber tyres and shells were destroyed. The amount of damage was estimated at several hundred thousand dollars.—A.P.

CHINESE ISLAMIC FEDERATION SENDS ENVOY TO INDIA

Representative Of 50 Million Chinese Muslims Seeking Cultural Contacts Between Two Countries

ALLAHABAD, April 28. Mr. Ajmal Khan, Secretary to Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, President, Indian National Congress, has issued the following statement to the press:—

"It has already appeared in the press that the Chinese Islamic Federation of Chungking—which has its branches throughout China—has sent Mr. Osman K. H. Woo to India to let the Muslims of India have closer knowledge of the Muslims of China, and to establish contacts between both the countries."

This representative of the Islamic Federation met the Congress President Maulana Abul Kalam Azad on April 25 in Calcutta. He presented three letters to the Maulana from the three important personalities of China.

The first letter is from General Omar Pai Chung Hsi, President of the Chinese Islamic National Salvation Federation. It has been stated about him that his position is recognised to be only second to the Generalissimo in the military circles of the Chinese republic.

The second letter is from Mr. Tang Ah-San M. Ali, Vice-President of the Federation. The third letter is from Liu Wei-Chin, who is a member of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang, Chungking, and a Minister of the present Government of China.

The Maulana was much delighted to meet Mr. Osman, and was greatly impressed by his ideas.

The Maulana will shortly issue a statement about his reactions. The English translation of the three original letters in Chinese which has been received along with the letters is as given below.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE
Dear Maulana Azad,

I take liberty to state that I have for a long time cherished the hope of seeking your wise counsel, but regret very much not to have had the opportunity yet to meet you in good self.

For the national existence and freedom of China, we have been resisting the Japanese aggressions during the past five years. Your country has given us moral sympathy and material support, which my compatriots are very grateful.

This federation is the central organisation of the Chinese Muslims. Its duty is to help the Chinese Government to resist ag-

gression and reconstruct the country. We have now appointed Mr. Othman K. H. Woo to come to India and to represent the 50 million Muslims of China to pay our respect to you. I take liberty to introduce Mr. Woo to you. Any courtesy extended to him will be deeply appreciated. With respect and regards, Yours truly,

(Sd.) PAI CHUNG-HSI, President, Chinese Islamic National Salvation Federation. VICE-PRESIDENT'S LETTER March 7.

Dear Maulana Azad, I have the honour to state that although I have not yet had the opportunity to have your wise counsel I have heard of you and cherished the hope to meet you for a long time.

Amidst this critical moment in our resistance or aggression it is high time that our two nations—China and India—should closely co-operate. You are a recognised leader and I hope you would favour me with your advice from time to time.

I take the liberty to introduce to you Mr. Othman K. H. Woo and hope that you will help him to the best you can. Mr. Woo has also been requested by me to convey to you my best wishes.

(Sd.) TANG AH-SAN, Vice-President, Chinese Islamic National Salvation Federation. OVERSEAS DEPT. HEAD'S LETTER

Overseas Department Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang, Chungking, China. To

MAULANA ABUL KALAM AZAD, My Dear Sir,

On behalf of the Overseas Department of the Central Executive Committee of Kuomintang, I take great pleasure to extend to you and your people my most cordial greetings through the person of Mr. Wu Chien Shun, our Commissioner, on his goodwill mission to Western Asia and Northern Africa.

Although I have not yet had the honour of your personal acquaintance we have become friends by virtue of our long standing international friendship in the past, and our common struggle for human justice, freedom and democracy in the present and the future.

I trust that you will leave no stone unturned in leading our heroic cause to ultimate victory. LIU WEI CHIN, MINISTER.

Field Day For Wrags And Lord Derby

NEWMARKET, April 29. Following yesterday's win with the One Thousand Guineas candidate EXETER, Lord Derby today won the Chatteris Stakes, seven furlongs, with the Two Thousand Guineas and Derby candidate UMBALLA, who started an 11-3 favourite, ridden by Harry Wragg, decisively defeating Lord Rosebery's Derby candidate HERKINGBONE. Lord Derby decided to run both UMBALLA and WATLING STILET in the Two Thousand Guineas, Wragg being given the choice of mounts.

Wragg was in tremendous form today, riding four winners, three being for Lord Derby. Starting the day by riding nearly the daughter of the famous NEARCO to an easy win, Wragg won on UMBALLA and then went on to win firstly on HERKINGBONE, a filly, in the Maiden Plate for two-year-olds, and secondly on LIGHT OF DAY, the One Thousand Guineas candidate in the Swavesey Stakes for three-year-olds. Gordon Richards was without a winner.

Before racing started a leading bookmaker offered the following prices:

THOUSAND GUINEAS: 9-4 RIDES: 9-4

BIG GAME: 9-4 WATLING STREET: 6-1 UJJI: 7-1 UMBALLA: 8-1 HYPERIDES: 7-1 CANYON and 14-1 TRIBONIAN.

ONE THOUSAND GUINEAS: 2-1 SUNCHARIOT: 8-1 SONIBAI EQUINOISE and PERFECT PEACE. DERRY: 5-1 BIG GAME and WATLING STREET: 6-1 UJJI: 8-1 HYPERIDES and 10-1 SUNCHARIOT.—Reuter.

which are subject to changes in view of UMBALLA's victory over HYPERIDES.

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SECURITY DEMAND ON SANGLI PAPER

SANGLI, April 29. The Sangli Darbar have given notice to the Editor and Publisher of "New Dish", a Marathi weekly of Sangli, that if he desired to resume publication of his paper during the ensuing six months he must deposit a security of Rs. 2,000 with the District Magistrate of Sangli.

which are subject to changes in view of UMBALLA's victory over HYPERIDES.

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Cripps Blames Congress

Hurdle That Broke Up Delhi Negotiations

The following is the continuation of Sir Stafford Cripps' speech in the Commons on Monday.

Nevertheless I took the view—and the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief agreed—it will be difficult for representative Indians on the Viceroy's Executive Council to rouse the people of India to their Defence, unless they could say with justice that at least some part of the Defence was the responsibility of a representative Indian and so of the Indian people. That was the point which was stressed by practically everyone I interviewed, including the Europeans. It was in an attempt to overcome this very real difficulty I spent a good deal of my time at New Delhi. Various suggestions were made and several formulae tried until eventually one was worked out which became the final suggestion and is the only one with which I need now deal.

ALLOCATION LIST

It will be found on Page 8 of the White Paper that its object was quite simple, to allocate to the Commander-in-Chief as War Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council all administrative functions under the Government of India for the vital and efficient carrying on of the war—that is the Governmental relations of his General Staff, Naval Staff and Air Staff—while at the same time leaving to a representative Indian other functions of Defence, roughly corresponding to the list on Page 8 of the White Paper under the heading Annex 1, together with a number of other very important functions, examples of which are given in Annex 2 and which would in fact have made the new Defence Department one of the largest of all departments in India.

The House will of course realise the numerous other aspects of Defence such as Civil Defence, Communications, Labour etc. are already in the hands of Indian members of the Viceroy's Council and would be continued so although personages might have been changed. It was impossible for the British Government to go further with safety (cheers) and no risk would be taken at such a moment as the present on so vital and immediate a matter as the Defence of India. Moreover I do not believe that the minorities, who contain some of the finest fighting elements in India such as the Punjab Muslims and the Sikhs (cheers), would have consented at this stage to any further devolution of Defence responsibilities.

WHAT BROUGHT ABOUT BREAK-DOWN

This question did not actually arise until the British Government were not able to go further. From the attitude of these minorities I am convinced that they would have consented to any further transfer in this field. I believe that this latest formula might have gained acceptance and at one moment the Indian public seemed to think that a satisfactory solution had been found. I feel pretty sure that the Congress leaders have been able to accept finally the Draft Declaration and enter the new Government they would upon the question of Defence have been able to rally their Indian followers behind them but it was not upon this issue that the final break came, though it was not unconnected with the extent involved in the break-down.

The final question which was raised at my last and long meeting with the President of the Congress and Pt. Nehru was as to the form of the temporary Government that might be in power until the end of the war and the coming into operation of the new constitution. I had from the outset made it clear to those whom I saw that it was not possible to have a temporary change except of the most insignificant kind prior to the new constitution coming into operation as a result of the labour of the constitution-making assembly. This fact had been accepted by everyone without discussion as it was obvious that it was a practical impossibility to start upon discussion and framing of a new constitution at the present time and if such discussion had been practicable and had been embarked upon it would have occupied many months during which nothing could have been done by forming a new Government. Not only so but any such alteration now would have been thought to prejudice the situation of a new constitution and would undoubtedly have met with opposition for that reason. Any such step therefore as recasting the constitution at the present time was admittedly out of question.

This was made quite clear in my letter to the President of the Congress dated April 7, where I said that the Viceroy's Committee have fully understood that it is impossible to make any change in the existing constitution during the period of hostilities. At the same time the British Government were most anxious to make reality of the offer under Clause (E) in any way practicable and consistent with the existing constitution. It was always possible in such circumstances by mutual understanding with co-operation on both sides to do much, especially when all are intent upon a common object, so vital and all embracing as the Defence of India.

VICEROY'S CONCERN.

Questions as to the formation of a new Government, however, members of the Viceroy's Executive Council should be treated, were of course essential matters for the Viceroy.

BRITISH PRESS COMMENTS ON INDIA DEBATE

LONDON, April 29. Pointing out that Sir Stafford Cripps' statement in the Commons on his Indian mission has established "the sincerity of the British determination to give India freedom" 'The Times' to-day says: "The immediate purpose which dominates all others is the Defence of India."

The growing realisation of the part India must and can play in this task has been shown in the recent speeches of Pandit Nehru and other Congress leaders and this sense of common responsibility even though tempered by divergencies as to the methods of discharging it, will not only promote co-operation and confidence between Great Britain and India but will draw nearer one another the different groups and communities in India itself.

An increasing measure of agreement among Indians themselves and a readiness to compromise on such points of difference as persist are the conditions through which the freedom of India can be realised at the earliest moment.

It must be henceforth the major aim of British policy to promote and foster such an agreement. But much necessarily depends on Indian leadership. That Indian opinions is at the present time fluid and anxious to canvass every chance of progress towards a better understanding is an encouraging sign.

"The Daily Telegraph" states that "The Mission failed simply because a sectional interest wanted to jump all its claims and would brook no compromise."

The "Daily Herald" states, "The weak spot in Sir Stafford Cripps' balanced and enlightening speech was his statement that 'for the time being there is nothing further we can do'. The British Government having nobly failed should try again. It should not content itself with announcing that 'the door is open'. It should walk through the door."

Wichful Thinking

CANBERRA.—Discussing reports of Japanese reinforcement of the island of Australia, the Air Minister, Mr. Drakeford, stated Australia would need all the planes and supplies possibly within its grasp. He said he believed that Australia would escape large-scale raids, bigger than anything since the first Japanese planes took part. Allied armaments were imbued with the offensive spirit, he added, and raids would be met with the requisite strength and skill.

that they were just and we have done all we could in an admittedly difficult situation to bring about agreement and better understanding between the two peoples of the two countries. It is going on in the past—exercising its influence upon all parties—that has proved too strong for us and we must now leave the question of better understanding to work quietly towards an ultimate satisfactory solution of the political problem. If we are to do this, let us at all costs forget the transient satisfaction of blaming others and encourage those very antagonisms which have been the major part of our difficulty.

DRAFT DECLARATION WITHDRAWN.

I stated when I left India in default of acceptance the Draft Declaration must be considered as being withdrawn. But this does not and cannot close the door to that closer co-operation which we desire to see in the Defence of India or to a solution of the problem of self-government after the war. It means that the British Government have done their best to make their contribution to a solution of the problem both in the substance and in the presentation to the Indian people. For the time being there is no going further we can do. We must be patient open-minded and willing to consider any proposals upon which Indian leaders can agree. But for the moment we must concentrate upon our duty to do our utmost for the Defence of India, a task in which our great American Allies have generously come forward to offer their help which we, and Indians alike, welcome and appreciate. Many Indian leaders too will do their best to arouse the Indian peoples in their own defence and I hope by co-operation in defence we may move nearer to the solution of our problems.

"I am certain that members of this House and the British people and all well-wishers of democracy the world over will cope with the situation through the successful resistance to brutal Japanese aggression, the Indian people will reach their goal of self-government and self-determination without internal strife and bitterness and that this India will emerge as a great equal of the free nations of the world, able to make her full contribution to the future of the new civilisation after the victory of the Allied cause. Cripps concluded amid loud prolonged cheers."

Amery On India's Inherent Right To Freedom

(Continued from Page 8)

rity untrammelled by control was far greater power than exists in this country. Indian representatives make a serious mistake. There must have been forces at work which do not appear on the surface. Indians forgot that in a democratic country it never was possible to go back. The ball was at their feet."

Mr. Sorensen said, "Everybody knows that communal difficulties exist but they had been resolved in some measure in the Congress. It is a conscientious organisation—by far the most representative Indian body. It is therefore well to consider that, and not overemphasise the dangers of which we have heard so much of internal difficulties."

I suggest that the Congress were not asking for complete power at all but were asking for complete responsibility for the formation of a Government. In other words they felt that if they were to have a really responsible Central Government instead of the Viceroy being there acting as Prime Minister they should have their own Prime Minister and he should have the initial responsibility of forming a Government at the centre at act during the war period.

It was expected by Pandit Nehru that the leader of by far the greatest single party in India should be asked to form a Government appropriate to the present situation.

That does not seem to have received as much consideration as it might have received."

Mr. Sorensen "The Viceroy is responsible to the British people and Pandit Nehru would be responsible to the Indian people. Although there are anomalies the matter is well considering."

If ever we want real co-operation between ourselves in the west and the east it can only be realised on mutual respect which carries with it recognition not only of personal but national dignity and independence. I want to see India a free partner with other democracies in the world."

USELESS PROPOSALS

Mr. George Cove (Labour) said that in a speech by the Prime Minister, before Sir Stafford Cripps went out the emphasis laid on the rights of Princes was a thoroughly reactionary declaration.

"The preservation of the rights of the Princes with all that was going on is to do harm at this moment both to India and to the Empire."

When Sir Stafford Cripps went out there was behind him those forces of reaction that have not realised the revolutionary and progressive nature of the war we are conducting.

A policy of reaction for India is no contribution to the destruction of Fascism. It is the opposite.

I cannot see that Sir Stafford Cripps had anything concrete to take out even in the ultimate object. There is no democratic substance or meaning in the proposals.

I believe there will be no solution to this problem unless we give India self-government now and there will be no reality in self-government unless the power of the control of Defence passes over to India.

There is only one concrete step that can be taken and that is to allow India to realise and serve as a nation fighting a national battle. Responsibility must be placed on the shoulders of Indian people and their representatives.

Britain Must Try Again

LONDON, April 29. Commenting on the Commons India debate the Daily Herald in its to-day's issue writes: "A settlement of our differences with India would be a tremendous contribution to winning the war."

"Should we therefore remain satisfied with having demonstrated our sincerity?" asks the paper.

The "Daily Herald" thinks that the "weak spot in Sir Stafford's balanced and enlightening speech yesterday was his statement that for the time being nothing further we can do. The British Government having nobly failed should try again. It should not content itself with announcing 'the door is open'. It should walk through the door."

Latest Commercial COTTON

Previous closing New York, April 29 19.24
To-day's opening 19.31
Difference 19.31
To-day's closing 19.31

NEW YORK COTTON
Following are the New York opening ranges:
May (19.02/02) 19.10/08
July (19.23/21) 19.31/29
October (19.44/43) 19.47/47

LONDON COMMODITIES
SEEDS
Castor-seeds Bombay April/May (£20 5/8
sellers) £20 5/8 sellers
Lisbon Castor-seeds April/May (£19 1/4 nominal) £19 nominal
Lisbon Castor-seeds April/May (£20 1/2 quoted) £20 1/2 quoted
Groundnuts Comoranda April/May (East Coast India shipment) £20 1/2 sellers.
West Coast India shipment £20 1/2 sellers.
Electric Copper (£26) £26
Lead (£26) £26
Glasgow Iron No. 3 (31 sh.) 131 sh.

EXCHANGE:

CROSS RATES
T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON
Previous closing New York, April 29 4.03 3/4
To-day's opening 4.03 3/4
T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK
Previous closing 4.02 1/2 sellers; 4.03 1/2 buyers
To-day's opening 4.02 1/2 sellers; 4.03 1/2 buyers
To-day's closing 4.02 1/2 sellers; 4.03 1/2 buyers

LONDON BULLION
London Gold (£28-0) £28-0
LONDON SILVER
London on 21/21 23 1/2d
Spot (23 1/2d) 23 1/2d

CROSS RATES
London on 21/21 23 1/2d sellers; 1.5 3/2 buyers
Bombay 1.5 1/2 sellers; 1.5 3/2 buyers
New York on Bombay (30.36) 30.36
3 months (1 1/2 to 1 1/2 per cent) 1 1/2 to 1 1/2 per cent
4 months (1 1/2 to 1 1/2 per cent) 1 1/2 to 1 1/2 per cent
6 months (1 1/2 to 1 1/2 per cent) 1 1/2 to 1 1/2 per cent
12 months (1 1/2 to 1 1/2 per cent) 1 1/2 to 1 1/2 per cent

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
The New York Stock Exchange opening prices:
Anacostia Motors (dol 32 3/4) dol 32 3/4
Anacostia Copper Mining (dol 23 3/8) dol 23 3/8
United States Steel Commons (dol 45 7/8) dol 45 7/8
United States Steel Preference (unquoted) unquoted

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE
The Stock Exchange opening prices today:
3 1/2 PER CENT STERLING LOAN
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed today £101

AUSTRALIAN LOAN
5 per cent 1958/58 £101

BRITISH FUNDS
2 1/2 per cent British Consols £92 11/16
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan £106 1/2
2 per cent Conversion Loan £99 15/16
4 per cent Funding Loan £114 3/16
3 1/2 per cent War Loan £104 1/2
3 per cent War Loan £103 1/4
4 per cent Victoria Bonds £115 3/8

INDUSTRIALS
Standard Motors 174
Marks and Spencer Ordinary 35-0
Electric Music Industry 14-4 1/2
4 per cent Funding Loan £114 3/16
Imperial Chemical 33-1 1/2
Woolworth Ordinary 51-0
United States Steel 45-7/8
Dundee 24-3/4
Unilever 12-1/2
Ford Motors 24-3
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary £53 1/2
British American Tobacco Ordinary £3 17/32

TEA SHARES
Assam 10-6
Donoro Tea 10-6
Empire of India 11-3

RUBBER SHARES
Anglo-Dutch Rubber 51 1/2
Gula Kelampayan 51 1/2
Rubber Planting Trust 11-6

MINE SHARES
Nandynag 12-1/2
Burmah Corporation 3-1 1/2
British Columbia 27 5/8
East Rand Properties 21 27/32
Rand Mines 25 1/16

RAILWAY SHARES
Great Western Ordinary £42 1/2
London Midland Ordinary £19 3/8
London North Eastern Defd £2 2/3
London Southern Defd £15 5/8
London Transport 5 per cent £130 1/2
London Transport C 2-1/2

Oil Shares
Venezuela Persian 36-10 1/2
Anglo-India 40-0
Burmah Oil £1 9/16
Mexican Eagle 11-3
Shell Transport 22 1/2
Royal Dutch £14 1/2

ANTIQUARIAN FIND IN IRAQ
BAGHDAD: Iraqi Antiquaries Department excavating at Wasit, the south end of Iraq, has discovered a 300-year-old topsoil with hundreds of little terracotta figures of men, animals, birds and horses carrying a small shield equivalent to a modern child's toy soldiers.—Reuter.

NO MORE CHEATING BY CATCHWORDS

Oldest Congress President On Cripps Episode

SALEM, April 28. Mr. C. Vijayaraghavachari, ex-President of the Indian National Congress, in a statement justifying the stand taken by the Congress Working Committee in rejecting the Cripps proposals with regard to the future constitution of India says:—

"Whatever the final solution of the Indian problem may be the fact is fundamental that India must remain a united a unitary and a single nation, and she must be free in truth and in fact. Our people can no more be cheated by catchwords and the Congress Working Committee's response to Sir Stafford Cripps' proposals is proof of this. It must be now our aim and it must be the final decision of the British statesmen that the people of the entire country, irrespective of race, creed, colour or even education, would have rights of citizenship and equal rights, and that the Government of India would be the Government of all its people, by the people, for the people."

Referring to the Muslim League's demand for separation Mr. Vijayaraghavachari says: "It is very strange for Mr. Jinnah to say that a people, who have given asylum to all persecuted people in the world from time immemorial will ill-treat their own fellow-nationals—the Muslims. The whole claim is founded on fallacious reasoning and wrong facts."—A. P.

BOVRL

- makes much more of your meals

Save for Victory!

LET YOUR SAVINGS HELP TO WIN THE WAR

Remittances from India and Burma for purchase of Sterling War Loans

In 1940 .. £597,622
In 1941 .. £1,012,714
1942 (to March) £406,109

Total £2,016,445

Incorporated by the British War Savings Committee, P. O. Box 623, Calcutta.

FLY TO COLOMBO

Rs. 225 SINGLE
Rs. 405 RETURN

Regular Service four times weekly in each direction.

TATA AIR LINES

TATA SONS LIMITED
New Booking Office, opposite Churchgate Station, Telephone 24598. Or any Travel Agent.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY'S WAR PURPOSES FUND

BANKER'S ORDER

To The.....
(Name of Bank).....
(Address).....
To debit of my account please pay to the AGENT, IMPERIAL BANK (PLACE)

Joint Honorary Treasurers, His Excellency the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund, Auditor General's Office, New Delhi.

on the (date) .. of ..
each month ..
quarterly .. the sum of Rs. (in words) ..
half-yearly ..
yearly ..
as my "non-recurring" contribution towards His Excellency the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund. (particular objects may be specified).

Signature.....
Address.....
Dated.....194

MUTT AND JEFF—Remember, the Old Exercise "Chopsticks?" Well, Jeff Is a Natural Believer in Chopsticks By BUD FISHER



THE Mira

TOOTH BRUSH

GETS INTO EVERY CREVICE!

The "Mira" toothbrush ensures thorough teeth cleaning and healthy gum massage. A specially designed tuft means that even the tiny, difficult to reach crevices at the back of the mouth (where decay often starts unseen) are thoroughly cleaned. The "Mira" is the right brush at the right price—with pure, selected bristles anchored so that they simply can't come out! It lasts longer!

Look for the box with the blue band

MADE IN ENGLAND

PHYLOSAN

Revitalize yourself!

If the stress of life is wearing you out, robbing you of mental vigour, physical energy—if you are ageing prematurely and feel that youth has gone for ever—you should start taking "Phyllosan" tablets to-day!

Every inch of your body benefits when you take "Phyllosan" tablets—blood, nerves, brain, heart, circulatory system. Every organ, every cell becomes charged with new vital force!

Soon you will begin to feel younger, keener, more alive! Symptoms such as nervous exhaustion, palpitation, breathlessness, depression, loss of memory and power of concentration, will disappear.

And it is so simple. Just two tiny tablets three times a day before meals. But if you take them regularly, the results will astonish you!

PHYLOSAN is pronounced **FILL - O - SAN**

Of all Chemists

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Revitalize yourself!

If the stress of life is wearing you out, robbing you of mental vigour, physical energy—if you are ageing prematurely and feel that youth has gone for ever—you should start taking "Phyllosan" tablets to-day!

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PHYLOSAN is pronounced **FILL - O - SAN**

Of all Chemists

JABAKUSUM

Healthy Hair is the most treasured asset of all women. Luxuriant hair adds to natural beauty.

JABAKUSUM HAIR OIL grows lovely hair and makes perfect hair health.

Agents: **LANCERIAN LADIES, PRINCESS ST., BOMBAY 2.**

FURTHER SELLING IN N. Y. COTTON MARKET

Large Tenders Against May Contract

TRADE DEMAND AND REPLACEMENT BUYING

Bombay, April 29. On Tuesday the New York market was mainly affected by large tenders issued against May contracts. There was heavy liquidation and prices weakened but lower levels attracted moderate trade demand.

NEW YORK MARKET. New York cotton prices declined on May liquidation owing to the issuance of 121 notices and heaving against Commodity Credit Corporation purchases and replacement buying. However, traders were inclined to wait for a reaction to Roosevelt's proposals in connection with agricultural. The market closed steady. The market opened at about the lowest level of the day at a decline of 11 points with July quoted at 13.27. Later on prices recovered 14 points on trade buying and short covering. The market closed at a net decline of 15 1/2 points. Spot cotton prices closed 17 points down at 20.55c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET. The New Orleans cotton futures market was also easy on increased selling and closed at a decline of 13 to 4 points. Spot cotton prices closed 3 points down at 19.08c. per lb.

LOCAL SITUATION. Messrs. Aundhji and Co. state:—Yesterday, cotton opened steady and advanced further on short covering on reports of local disbursement having restricted cotton imports except under licence. Towards the close, the market eased on long liquidation following discouraging war reports from Burma. Ready market was quiet without any animation. Seeds and shares maintained their steadiness. Silver declined on fears of American imports and gold was easier on forthcoming May delivery. As stated before, cotton market displays resistance around Rs. 180 for July Broch due to Indian Government in-

tensive drive to reduce next production and restrictive measures on local imports but there is no follow up over Rs. 170 for the time being. In consequence of unimpaired war reports from Burma, military and naval commentators forecasting the possibility of renewed Japanese attacks on India and the fears that the stoppage of cotton imports from upcountry will lead to adjustment in parity between upcountry and local prices which may perhaps induce some hedge selling against upcountry holdings.

PRIVATE CABLES. N. Y. July highest (12.15 p.m.) 19.35+03 N. Y. July lowest (10 a.m.) 19.21-11 Messrs. Chundia Mehta and Co. Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—New York:—Nears easier due to tenders. Distant comparatively steady.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, April 29.

May	18.95-15
July	19.24-08
October	19.45-05
December	19.55-05
January	19.59-07
March	19.75-05
Middling spot	20.55-17

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, April 29.

May	18.95-15
July	19.24-08
October	19.45-05
December	19.55-05
January	19.59-07
March	19.75-05
Middling spot	19.58-05

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, April 29.

May	18.95-15
July	19.24-08
October	19.45-05

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, April 29. After a long time, today was increased activity in the local market and prices ruled firm.

Satisfactory war news is encouraging market sentiment and operators are inclined to take advantage of the existing low prices.

The Government has restricted arrivals of cotton into Bombay which is believed to be a constructive factor. Short staple cotton which is lying here has no demand. Following a further decline of 8 points in New York the local market was expected to open at Rs. 186 for Broch J.A. delivery but the market opened firm at Rs. 172 and advanced to Rs. 175 1/2 under increased buying. Later on there was some realising and prices reacted to Rs. 173 1/4 but the market ruled steady around Rs. 173 1/4 but later prices sagged to Rs. 172 1/4 on scattered realising. The market again hardened and closed at 4.30 p.m. as under:

BROACH April/May Rs. 152 1/2 0
April/June Rs. 152 1/2 0
April/July Rs. 152 1/2 0
April/August Rs. 152 1/2 0
April/September Rs. 152 1/2 0
April/October Rs. 152 1/2 0
April/November Rs. 152 1/2 0
April/December Rs. 152 1/2 0
April/January Rs. 152 1/2 0
April/February Rs. 152 1/2 0
April/March Rs. 152 1/2 0
April/April Rs. 152 1/2 0

COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, April 29.

Extra	132 1/2
Sup. Fine	126 1/2
Good	126 1/2
M. G. Bengali	132 1/2
M. G. Punjab	132 1/2
M. G. Kashmir	132 1/2
M. G. Oomra No. 3	146 1/2
M. G. Oomra No. 4	146 1/2
M. G. C. P. No. 2	157 1/2
M. G. C. P. No. 1	157 1/2
M. G. Broch No. 2	151 1/2
M. G. Broch No. 1	151 1/2
M. G. Suri	306 3/4
M. G. Navrai	311 3/4
M. G. Rajpala	311 3/4

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, April 29.

Regal Fine	114 1/2
Regal	114 1/2
Regal 1	114 1/2
Regal 2	114 1/2
Regal 3	114 1/2
Regal 4	114 1/2
Regal 5	114 1/2
Regal 6	114 1/2
Regal 7	114 1/2
Regal 8	114 1/2
Regal 9	114 1/2
Regal 10	114 1/2
Regal 11	114 1/2
Regal 12	114 1/2
Regal 13	114 1/2
Regal 14	114 1/2
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Regal 96	114 1/2
Regal 97	114 1/2
Regal 98	114 1/2
Regal 99	114 1/2
Regal 100	114 1/2

INDIAN COTTON FUTURES

Bombay, April 29.
Since last September.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yester- day	This year	Last year
Khandesh	...	76,472	97,258
Central India	...	29,770	133,747
Barsi and Nagar	...	52,623	106,757
Hyderabad/Gaorani	...	15,503	39,340
Berar	1	175,665	361,451
Central Provinces	184	86,414	74,662
Total Comraes	185	436,447	803,225

(Continued on Page .6)